

FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, NOT THEIR WRONGS.

WHOLE NUMBER 76

We are authorized to announce
LABE T. MINIX
 of Sublett, as a candidate for the
 nomination for Jailor of Magoff-
 in county, subject to the action
 of the Republican party.

Each age of our lives has its joys. Old people should be happy, and they will be if Chamberlain's Tablets are taken to strengthen the digestion and keep the bowels regular. The tablets are mild and gentle in their action and especially valuable for people of middle age and older. For sale by Dr. K.

And as I aforesaid I was
that ignorant on the laws
and regulations regula
that institution, and don't
whether the jailer would be
stay in there all the time or
at sleeping time.

come flocking around me looking up to me as though I was a queen of Sheba and could lean back on my dignified air of a horse jockey at a country fair. The wise conductor of the institute would say a jug full of pretty talk about my up-to-date method of running the schools of Malawi and how she was coming to the front under my supervision and a lot of toadyish support.

I will try to write more time as I am not much in practice now. If you see any one in the city who I am, tell them to see Rube Johnson and they'll tell the rest.

Baldness and intellect.
According to the statement of a professor in a German university the center of baldness among brilliant men is only two for musical men, sixteen for writers and others.

TO SELL a farm of 125 acres, 25 acres in bottom land and one fourth mile on Licking river. 50 acres in timber. Price \$2000. I will exchange to mineral or timbered lands.

J. M. Elam.

the old reliable, vegetable liver powder.

Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of Madison Heights, Va., says: "I have been using Thedford's Black-Draught for stomach troubles, indigestion and colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I ever used. It makes an old man feel like a young one."

Insist on Thedford's, the genuine and genuine. E-67

Baldness and Intellect.
According to the statement of a professor in a German university the percentage of baldness among intellectual men is only two for musical men and sixteen for writers and others.

Samson

By JOSEPH O'BRIEN

Novelized From Henri Bernstein's Play of the Same Name

Copyrighted.

PROLOGUE.

Jacques Brachard, Marquis of cross-ling sweep, loses his heart to Anne-Marie, little daughter of the Marquis d'Andeline. Believing gold will buy all things, even a beautiful woman, he resolves to become rich. After ten years' silent worship of Anne-Marie he appears in Paris, the wealthiest man in France through copper mine investments. The marquis is proud, but impoverished, and begs Anne-Marie to marry Brachard. Anne-Marie consents, though she tells Brachard she dislikes him. Jerome Govan, risen from poverty to wealth through Brachard, makes love to Anne-Marie. Brachard announces he is departing for London. He leaves his wife at her mother's reception. Anne-Marie consents to dine with Govan and a few others. Grace Rutherford, whom Govan lifted, upbraids him and tells him she knows he loves Brachard's wife. Max d'Andeline tells his mother that she should consider it high good fortune that Brachard married into the family. Brachard cannot leave Anne-Marie without pouring out his love. He tells Grace Rutherford he suspects his wife, and she advises him to remain in Paris and watch his house.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.

An Exciting Night.

BRACHARD strode to the door, where a servant waited with his hat and a light overcoat, which he threw on. Then he entered his waiting automobile. The chauffeur, already instructed, touched his levers, and they sped through the silent, almost deserted streets of Paris to the railway station. There Brachard had arranged for his confidential agent on the stock exchange and general man of business, Henri Devenux, to meet him and receive final instructions.

Devenux was waiting impatiently. "Good evening, M. Brachard; I feared you might be late," Devenux hurriedly greeted him.

"No danger. Take notes of these instructions," Brachard said curtly.

In his ordinary, quick, jerky tone he dictated directions for the manipulation of Egyptian Copper on the morrow in a campaign that was to send the price of the stock up to a thousand. When he had finished and Devenux had put away his notebook Brachard said:

"Now, I won't detain you any longer. Don't stay to see me off. My chauffeur will drive you home."

Devenux protested that he would go home in a cab. Brachard led him outside, where his car was waiting.

"François, drive M. Devenux to his house," he ordered. "Come, get in! I shall miss my train."

Still protesting, Devenux entered the luxurious car and was driven away. Brachard recovered the station and paced up and down the floor in moody silence. The hour for the departure of his train came and passed, and still he walked restlessly up and down. A quarter of an hour sped by and he had made up his mind.

He called a cab and ordered the driver to set him down in Malakoff avenue, a short square from his house. When this was done he walked alone to the corner, taking up a position in the shadows opposite his own house.

He was there just in time to see a woman run out across the porte-cochere and enter an automobile drawn up at the street entrance. The door was slammed shut and the machine sped away.

There had been no time for Brachard to intercept the automobile. Had it been possible he would have planted himself in its way and stopped it and bawled forth the occupants.

Now in disappointment he hurried across to his own house and was admitted by a surprised and sleepy footman. Without a word, without even laying aside his coat and hat, he strode up the stairs to the drawing room floor and entered his wife's apartments.

They were empty. Her bedroom showed no sign of having been occupied. He tried the door of her dressing room. It was locked, but even his heavy oaken panels offered no barrier to the sturdy shoulders of a longshoreman. He kicked the ruins of the door from his path and entered the dressing room, only to find that it, too, was empty.

Brachard looked through his own apartments, but there was no sign there of Anne-Marie or any message. When he entered the drawing room again Clothilde, his wife's maid, frightened almost into hysterics, was there. He forebore to question her or any of the servants.

Without further search he walked downstairs, let himself out and again took up his vigil on the corner in the shadows.

"Grace told me the truth. She must have had a strong motive to do that," he said, bitterly cynical. Anne-Marie is deceiving me. She has a lover."

Leaving over the stairs, Clothilde, the frightened maid, watched Brachard until he left the house. Then she rushed into the dimly lighted drawing room and from there into the deserted apartments of her mistress. There, with many exclamations of terror at Brachard's ferocity, admiration

of his strength and pity for her mistress, she surveyed the wrecked door and the disorder that Brachard had left.

She was in mortal terror lest this giant should return to further devastation. She pictured him killing her mistress with those terrible hands and shoulders that had made splinters of the oaken door.

It seemed to her most natural that Anne-Marie's mother, the Marquis d'Andeline, should be informed, and she wrote a hurried note:

Madame la Marquise, I implore you to come at once. Something very terrible has happened. I will explain it all.

CLOTHILDE.

The receipt of Clothilde's note evidently stirred the marquis into tremendous excitement and activity. She routed her husband from bed, where he was comfortably snoring, made him throw on a fur coat over his vivid red pajamas and go with her.

The marquis led the way into Brachard's house when they reached there, Honore following sleepily. Clothilde met them at the door.

"Well, well, well, what is it?" the marquis demanded impatiently. "Tell us what it is."

"Mme. la Marquise shall know everything, from the very beginning," Clothilde began, with a deep courtesy.

"I must tell Mme. la Marquise it was midnight when Mme. Brachard came in."

"I was waiting to help Madame undress," Clothilde said, "but instead of disrobing she took a book and began to read. A little later Madame rang and said: 'Clothilde, bring me another cloak. I am going out again.'"

"But, Madame, I said, 'you didn't keep the carriage. The chauffeur's gone.'"

"You needn't trouble yourself about that," she said. "Bring me my cloak, as I tell you, and you can go to bed at once."

"I obeyed as to the cloak, Mme. la Marquise, but I—I was uneasy, and I opened the window and looked out. I saw an automobile standing before the next house, and as Madame came out some one inside opened the door. Madame got in, and they went off."

The marquis gave an exclamation of pain and dismay. Honore arose and paced up and down.

"I was still there at the window when all at once I saw a man coming



Even Its Heavy Oaken Panels Offered No Barrier.

toward the house from the opposite side of the street," Clothilde continued. "I could have taken my oath it was M. Brachard. When—when he came into the light of the first street lamp I saw that I was right. There was no mistake. It was Monsieur."

"Madame can picture to herself my fright. I ran and locked Madame's doors and then took the keys and went upstairs as fast as I could and began to undress. I had only just got into bed when a terrible noise made me spring up. I ran into the hallway and leaned over the banisters."

"Monsieur had broken in the door of Madame's dressing room. I don't know if Mme. la Marquise has ever noticed that door. It is so heavy I had no idea any one could have broken it down. Of course I'd never have locked it if I'd thought of such a thing."

"Of course no one can blame you. What happened then?"

"Monsieur went downstairs again in a sort of frenzy, and in a moment the front door clanged to, and he was gone."

The marquis began to pace up and down, evidently feeling that some such expression of mental stress was required of him.

"My dear, this upsets me dreadfully," he said. "It's most serious. It really is. Undoubtedly there was a man in the automobile, and if—"

"Honore!"

The exclamation of the marquis and the withering look that accompanied it brought the marquis up with a sharp start.

She turned to Clothilde. "Is there anything more, Clothilde?"

"No, Mme. la Marquise, there is nothing more."

"Thank you, Clothilde. I don't need you any longer."

"Will Mme. la Marquise stay here?" she asked.

"I shall remain a few minutes."

"Does Mme. la Marquise wish the lights turned on?"

"Yes. Put on a few more. It's quite dismal here."

"Will Mme. la Marquise have anything? Could I make tea for Mme. la Marquise?"

"No, nothing at all," the marquis replied sharply.

"Perhaps M. le Marquis—" Clothilde began.

"No," thundered Honore.

"How sorry I am for Mme. la Marquise and for M. le Marquis, too," Clothilde said sympathetically.

"Yes, yes; that will do. You may go."

"Good night, Mme. la Marquise," Clothilde murmured.

"Good night, M. le Marquis," with another courtesy.

"Good night," the marquis exploded.

Clothilde left them and went to the floor above, where she spent the ensuing hours of excitement hanging fur over the banisters.

The marquis turned to her husband.

"Well, what do you make of it? What does it mean?" she demanded.

"Yes, what does it mean?" the marquis echoed helplessly.

"You know what it is as well as I," the marquis told him. "She has a love affair."

"Good Lord! Who could have foreseen such a calamity?" the marquis cried as he moved over to the big lounge and settled himself comfortably among its cushions.

The single instance of Brachard's ferocity and enormous strength—the shattered door to Anne-Marie's dressing room—terrified the marquis. He pictured him avenging himself upon his faithless wife, and her eyes grew wild with terror as she paced up and down the floor of the beautiful drawing room. In despair she threw herself into a chair.

"Where in heaven's name has he gone?" she cried.

"You mean Brachard?" asked Honore.

"Whom else could I mean?"

"Do you think perhaps he might be searching for her?"

"He probably doesn't need to. I've no doubt he's been watching her for weeks. And when he felt sure enough he set this outrageous trap to—"

"Trap! Good heavens! You don't suppose he intended all this about going to London as a deception?"

"What else? There's a mystery somewhere."

The marquis pondered, and suddenly a new and more terrible thought flashed into her mind.

"Honore," she cried rising. "I'm afraid of the worst. I'm afraid of it."

"The worst?" Honore said, not comprehending.

"Suppose he demands a divorce?" the marquis said.

"I'm sure, my dear, there's not so much danger as you think," Honore said with reassuring optimism. "When all is said and done he's quite a sensible fellow."

"Sensible! Think of that door!"

"To you mean?" the marquis began, stirred into activity by the thought of a family scandal.

"Would a sensible man break into his wife's apartments?"

"No, no."

"It's the net of a ruffian," the marquis said vigorously. "It's his low origin, his brutal passions, breaking out and taking possession of him."

"My dear, you are not going to believe those tales about his—his—", the marquis began in a defense of Brachard's ancestry. But the marquis was insistent.

"Yes, yes, yes! But the door, the door, the door!" she exclaimed. "That's what frightens me. If the ruffian in him once comes to the surface—"

There was a sound of wheels in the street. The marquis rushed to the window and opened it, looking out, while the marquis snuck back into the cushions again. The sound of the cab died away in the distance, however, and she returned.

"The wretched child doesn't come back," she said. "Oh, I'm going to wait for her if it's till morning! Who—who could have tempted her to this? Who could have done such a thing? Can you think of any one?" she suddenly asked Honore, stopping in front of him.

"No, no!" Honore answered, throwing open his overcoat, which was growing uncomfortably warm, and disclosing his entire suit of red silk pajamas.

"Would you like to have me go over the names of our different acquaintances, so we can consider them in turn?" he asked, suddenly inspired by the idea.

"Merciful heavens, what a pastime!" the marquis exclaimed wearily.

[To be continued.]

A Glance at Current Topics and Events

Washington, March 13.—Bird protection is receiving a great deal of attention by various governments. James Buckland of England is authority for the statement that Germany will be the first European power to pass a law prohibiting the importation of plumage, and he expresses the hope that England and America will follow. America, however, may be the first to adopt such a measure, as a movement is on foot to amend the tariff law so as to forbid importation into the United States of birds and bird plumage for millinery purposes.

A bill introduced by Senator McLean of Connecticut, which provides for the protection of all migratory insectivorous birds, will come up in congress. In issuing an appeal to those interested in bird life to urge their congressmen to support this bill William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological society said:

"There are 5,000,000 men and boys who are slaughtering the birds and in so doing are levying tribute upon every American pocketbook. Many of our best known bird species are being exterminated. The result of this wanton killing is a great increase in the armies of destructive insects and a consequent decrease in agricultural products, which means loss to both the consumer and farmer."

World's Biggest Labor Union.

London, March 11.—While its promoters recognize it will require years to show any practical and concrete results, the movement in Great Britain to form one of the greatest industrial combinations ever organized by the working classes of any nation is making progress. It is proposed to combine the co-operative forces of the country, representing 2,750,000 of people, and organized labor, numbering 2,250,000 in a working fusion. The leading bodies in this scheme are the trades union congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Labor party and its allied organizations, women's trade unions, the Independent Labor party and the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom. The points which will come under consideration embrace a study of how the organization of each section can be co-ordinated for educational, industrial and parliamentary purposes, what practical steps should be taken to secure control of industry and commerce, enabling the working people to solve the problem of labor unrest for themselves.

Poultry Stations in Scotland.

Edinburgh, March 11.—Scotland has a big scheme of poultry keeping. It provides for the establishment of poultry stations throughout the country from which the distribution of eggs of pure breeds of fowls may be made and also for a liberal extension of poultry instruction, in which the three agricultural colleges at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen are being asked to co-operate. A considerable number of additional instructors and instructresses will have to be appointed, and the board is at present in negotiation with the agricultural colleges. The candidates, it is laid down, must be thoroughly practical. It is the board's serious intention to place the poultry industry on sound lines and thus to contribute to the solution of the problem of rural depopulation.

Lloyd-George Was Champion Talker. London, March 12.—The most talkative man in the house of commons last year was Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. Statistics by the editor of the Parliamentary Gazette show that between the commencement of the session on St. Valentine's day, 1912, and the Christmas adjournment the chancellor spoke no fewer than 231 columns of Hansard, the official record. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, comes next on the list. During the same period he spoke 310 columns. As a Hansard column contains on an average about 500 words it is calculated



David Lloyd-George, Who Had Most to Say in House of Commons.

ed that Lloyd-George spoke 165,500 words and Bonar Law 155,000 words. Premier Asquith spoke 241 columns, Mr. Balfour 172 columns and Sir Edward Carson 191 columns. The most loquacious man in the lords was Lord Crewe, who spoke 252 columns of Hansard. He is followed in the list by Lord Lansdowne, who spoke 163 columns.

Open Accounts For Infants.

New Haven, Conn., March 11.—Each child born in the town of Orange now receives a present of a savings bank book showing the deposit of \$1 to his

or her credit at the Orange bank. This offer is the result of the action taken by the directors of the bank.

The treasurer uses the official return of births at the town clerk's office as his guide and forwards each book to the parents, without unnecessary delay.

A Governor's Unique Position.

Dover, Del., March 12.—Charles R. Miller, the new chief executive of Delaware, occupies a rather lonely position in a partisan sense, as he was the only Republican on the state ticket to be elected, all the other state offices being filled by Democrats. The general assembly is also Democratic on joint ballot. In his inaugural the governor urged revision of the marriage laws so that elopements into Delaware from other states be made difficult. He said the present laws which



Charles R. Miller, the Republican Governor of Delaware.

were enacted to restrain youthful, hasty marriages had failed in their purpose.

Two years ago Governor Miller was elected state senator for a four year term, but when he entered the race as candidate for governor last summer he resigned as senator from the first district of Wilmington. He succeeded in the gubernatorial chair Stinson S. Pennewell, who is also a Republican. One of Governor Miller's first appointments was that of his son as secretary of state at a salary of \$4,000.

Brown University Centenary.

Providence, R. I., March 11.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Brown university occurs in October, 1914, and plans are now being formulated by a committee of the corporation of the university for the proper observance of the event. Brown's charter was granted by the general assembly of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations in 1764.

See Militia Going to Panama.

Washington, March 12.—According to information communicated unofficially to officers of the National Naval Militia association, the navy department is considering plans to attach the naval militia to the fleet which will make the initial trip through the Panama canal. Atlantic coast organizations will go through the big ditch in their own ships, while the great lakes organizations will form part of the crews of the Atlantic reserve fleet. As in the mobilization last October, the naval militia will be enlisted temporarily in the regular navy and will be discharged at the conclusion of the cruise.

It is probable that the fleet will sail from New York down the Atlantic coast, proceeding to San Francisco after going through the canal. At San Francisco sufficient shore leave will be granted to give officers and crews of all ships an opportunity to see the exposition grounds.

\$100,000,000 Income Tax.

Washington, March 11.—A feature of the tariff revision program of the extra session of congress may include the raising of \$100,000,000 from an income tax, including the corporation tax, as part of the \$300,000,000 basis of revenue from the tariff. Representative Hull of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the committee on ways and means, who has been active in income tax problems, plans to introduce a bill which would provide such a source of revenue. This would be considered by the committee in connection with contemplated early ratification of the constitutional amendment to sanction income tax legislation. Of the necessary number of states required for ratification only two are lacking. Mr. Hull expects these to be drawn from New Jersey, Wyoming, New Mexico, West Virginia or from Florida, whose legislature, however, will not meet until April.

The Democratic majority of the committee favor an income tax, but in the event of failure of ratification will renew the excise tax plan as an extension of the present corporation tax law.

More Farm Horses.

Washington, March 12.—The introduction of the automobile on farms of the United States has not displaced the horse or mule, for the latest estimate of the number of these animals on farms shows that there are more horses than ever, except in 1909 and 1910, and more mules than in any other year on record. Horses and mules were of greater value than ever before except in 1911. The number of horses increased 58,000 over last year and mules increased 24,000.

Alarm to Guard Pictures.

Paris, March 11.—A new electric alarm signal which, it is said, will render vastly more difficult the theft or mutilation of pictures and other art treasures has been taken up by the French commission on historic monuments.

Tests of the invention were made by the commission at the Trocadero museum and are said to leave no room to doubt that it will be impossible for the cleverest thief to attempt to purloin a picture without giving an alarm.

The device was invented by an engineer named Pissolle. An electric tube is insulated with a coating of baked varnish and contains negative and positive wires. Inside the tube are thin copper sheets, placed a slight distance apart, which form levers for bringing the two wires into contact when outside pressure is applied, thus closing the circuit.

If a hole is bored in the metallic covering with the object of cutting the wires the tool comes into contact with the copper conductor, which sets the bells ringing. The alarm is given by easing the compression of the copper levers on the inside of the tube.

Urges Right to Vote by Mail.

Washington, March 11.—Speaker Champ Clark thinks it unfair that physicians, traveling salesmen and others whose business calls them away from their residences at uncertain dates should be disfranchised because they are not at home to register and to vote on dates fixed by law.

"My suggestion," said the speaker, "is that state legislatures should pass laws enabling those absent from home on election day to vote. It could be easily arranged and safeguarded by providing that regulation ballots be furnished such persons, to be marked, signed, sworn to and returned to the proper election officers."

Alfonso to Tour Europe.

Paris, March 11.—King Alfonso has decided to live the simple life the coming summer at a chateau in the French Pyrenees which was bequeathed to him by a Frenchman named Swepean.

Swepean was throughout his life a Bourbon Loyalist. He first visited the chateau Luchan to the first Duke of Orleans. At the latter's death he be-



Photo by American Press Association. King Alfonso, Who Will Summer at Chateau in French Pyrenees.

queathed it to the Duke of Paris, and when he died he named Alfonso as his heir. Swepean's relatives tried unsuccessfully to break the will.

Spain's monarch intends to spend his time hunting and fishing, neglectful of the rigid etiquette of the Spanish court. Hitherto he has passed his vacations alone, but this year visitors to Luchan are likely to see him romping with his children. King Alfonso has been planning a tour of the various European capitals.

City Conveniences in Rural School.

Kirkville, Mo., March 12.—How a small one teacher school in the country may have all the conveniences popularly supposed to be the exclusive privilege of the city is demonstrated in the model rural school here. Showers, bathing, drinking fountains and a modern heating plant are shown to be possible in the country school, however remote from the city. The cost is said to be within the means of a comparatively small community. The Kirkville school is only a one story building, slightly wider than the typical Missouri country school, but the attic and basement are both put to valuable use. The attic is employed for manual training and domestic science; the basement contains the heating plant (a combination of hot water and hot air), the fuel room, a bull room for the outdoor garden and a dark room for developing photographs. The main floor of the building, besides containing the class room proper, has a small community library, separate from the school library, emphasizing the purpose of the rural school as a community center. The class room itself occupies most of the floor. The desks and seats in it are both adjustable and movable, with individual platforms, and when all are removed to one side as many as 200 people can be accommodated.

Every morning a large wagon brings to thirty-four country children from a distance of five miles. No town children are allowed to attend.

Set Apart For the Farmer

TEST YOUR CORN.

Only Way to Tell Whether Seed Will Grow.

SOME SIMPLE DIRECTIONS.

Kernels Which Do Not Germinate Under Proper Conditions In Five Days Are Low In Vitality and Should Be Rejected—Advice on Planting.

It is not expensive or difficult to make a germination test of corn which will show whether or not the vitality is sufficiently good, says a bulletin of the Kansas state agricultural experiment station. A general test may be made by removing and placing in a germination tester five or six kernels from different parts of about 100 representative ears. If more than 5 or 10 per cent of these kernels fail to grow each ear should be tested before planting. If the corn is already shelled 100 or 200 average kernels should be taken for the test. In either case the kernels for the trial test should be placed in a germinator and kept moist and warm. If the corn is not of good vitality it should be discarded. A great many kinds of germination testers are used in making a trial test. The kernels to be tested may be placed between two moist blotting papers or between flannel cloths and in a box where they may be kept warm and moist. At the

CAUTIONS FOR CEMENT USERS.

Never expose freshly made concrete to the hot sun. Avoid too rapid drying out. Do not allow it to freeze before it is properly hardened. Do not use soft sandstone or brick except for filler in large work, and even then with discretion.

Do not apply fresh cement to old and hardened surfaces without first thoroughly soaking with water and hacking a rough surface on it. Cleanse thoroughly, and then apply a very thin, neat cement wash.

Do not attempt to retemper and use concrete that has stood too long in the mixing board and attained its set.

Use a uniform portland cement and give attention to uniform methods of working, and the results will be uniform.

Use a finely ground cement. The finer the cement the greater covering properties it possesses and the more sand it can carry. An excess of cement is unnecessary, as a thin, even coating is all that is required.

Be sure to mix thoroughly. Many faulty jobs are due to poor mixing. Do not be afraid of overdoing it, as longer mixing permits of using less cement.—American Cultivator.

GOOD FOR WORMY SHEEP.

Gasoline if Given in Time Will Often Save Valuable Animals.

Sheep affected with stomach worms will show it by their general unthriftiness and abnormal appetite. They will eat dirt, litter, etc., to the neglect of clean food. Lambs suffer most and, after moping for a few days, are often taken with a profuse diarrhea and die. When a lamb dies it should be examined for stomach worms, which are usually found attached to the walls of the fourth stomach or in twisted masses. They are only about an inch long and have a reddish appearance, so they are not easy to see. As both grass and drinking water are affected, the first move is to get all well lambs on high, dry pastures and separate from those which are not in good condition.

Let the infected animals fast from drink until next day at 11 a. m., when much of the food will be out of the stomach. The dose for a well grown sheep is a tablespoonful of gasoline, while for a smaller lamb two teaspoonfuls is plenty. Shake the gasoline up in a gill of sweet milk and give it as a drench. Many sheep are strangled by throwing the head back in drenching, so the best way is to set the sheep on its rump when pouring medicine down the throat.

Keep the sheep from food or drink for three hours after giving the gasoline, when they may be allowed to graze as usual. This dose should be repeated for three days and may be depended on to cure the worst cases if the lamb has not already become too weak to rally. After an outbreak of this kind the pasture will remain dangerous for both cattle and sheep for a year.—American Agriculturist.

Method of Wintering Horses.

I have a half section of land and use eight horses in my farm work, says a Minnesota correspondent of the American Agriculturist. I have never experienced any trouble in keeping horses over winter. If they are given plenty of corn and prairie hay, fresh water and kept in a well ventilated barn I do not believe any farmer will have trouble in wintering. A good, cheap method for wintering horses is to feed them corn and hay morning and evening and let them rustle for themselves during the day. But they must always be given plenty of fresh water.

It is very important that the barn be kept clean. In fact, to get the best results the barn should be cleaned daily. I should also have some system of ventilation. Fresh air is absolutely necessary to the health of a horse. In the winter I feed grain twice a day. When my horses begin work in the spring I have the same man who hitches the horse up look him over carefully after he has been pulling for about two hours. In this way the harness is taken care of, so that it all ways fits, and I have very little trouble from sore shoulders. Of course I drive them very slowly the first few days.

Value of Good Corn Planter.

An old corn planter that satters the seed or drops unevenly as to depth and number of kernels is a money loser which should be in the scrap heap. A new planter that is reliable is a treasure. —Iowa Homestead.

ONE WHO "KNOWS BEANS."

Gives Some Timely Advice on the Growing of the Vegetable.

No beans should be sown outdoors until all danger from frost has gone and the ground has become thoroughly warmed. Bean plants are tender, and the seeds will not germinate in cold weather. The lush or dwarf varieties are usually grown in rows three feet apart. Lima beans should stand fully six inches apart. Four inches is sufficient for the other varieties.

A top dressing of chemical fertilizer is beneficial if applied after the plants have made their appearance. If you want tender beans never allow the pods to attain their maturity, but pluck them while they are young. Bean pods must not be pulled off, but must be carefully plucked, because if the root system of the plant is disturbed the remaining pods will not ripen.

In the case of the pole beans it is quite different. The hills should be at least three feet apart and the poles should be erected before the beans are planted. The best bean poles are made of young cedar trees, for they last longer than any other wood. Plant ten seeds round each pole, but allow only the four strongest plants to remain. If poles are set in single rows it is advisable to connect all the poles with wires on the top so that the bean vines can run along and form a garden effect.—Country Gentleman.

Clean the Asparagus Bed.

If the dried tops of asparagus plants are not cleared away in the late fall or early winter they should be cut off in late March and burned. Though many growers apply manure to the bed in fall or early winter, others prefer to do it in the spring. The application should be made early in a broad furrow on each side of the row. The practice of applying it on alternate sides of the rows in alternate years prevents too frequent disturbance of the roots and is recommended by many successful growers. In addition to manure, however, the application of some quick acting fertilizer is necessary for a rapid growth of marketable asparagus in the spring.—Country Gentleman.

Best Soil For Roses.

The soil best adapted to roses is one which contains 8 to 12 per cent clay and is well supplied with silt and the finest grades of sand. The proportion of these three classes of material should exceed 75 per cent.—Massachusetts Experiment Station.

A Diplomatic Encounter

By IMOGENE RAMSDELL

I WILL not dwell on how I, a woman, got into the foreign secret service. Father died insolvent. Mother and I were reduced from affluence to positive want. I applied to a friend in the foreign office for a clerkship. It happened that at the time the Americans were at the treaty with Japan that would be prejudicial to our interests. An emissary of the state department at Washington was on his way via the Mediterranean with the treaty. The vessel he traveled in was to stop at Marseilles.

I confess I was shocked at the proposition that was made me. I, who had never done a mean thing in my life, to wheedle a knowledge of the drift of the treaty out of the American. But the reward was great, enough to keep mother and me in comparative comfort.

In social life I had been considered what the Americans call "a dirt," but I was never dishonest. I would never attack a man unless he was inclined that way himself. Now I was expected to win one simply for pay. The temptation was too great for me. I yielded. I boarded the ship at Marseilles. Roger Sutherland, whom I was to secure, was a modest looking, quiet man. I soon made his acquaintance, and he seemed to take to me at once. He said that if it were not for my accent he would not believe me to be English; that I had all the sprightliness of an American girl. The game I was playing was natural to me. I didn't have to try to win him. If I had possibly I might have failed.

But, as to stealing the information, I didn't know where to begin. We had passed through the canal before I ventured to make a move in that direction. I began by asking his occupation. He prevaricated. I teased him. He told me that he had a government position, and that was all that I could get out of him for a long while. Then suddenly he told me everything. I wondered why he who had so long been reticent should have changed so quickly. He answered my every question, and truthfully. The treaty was in his trunk in his stateroom. Did he not fear it would be stolen? No. There was a lock on the trunk that had been made for it. The key was of a peculiar kind. The next time we were on deck together, feigning to be moved by a natural feminine curiosity, I teased him to let me see the key. He took it out of his pocket and handed it to me. Feigning an intention to frighten him I ran to the side of the ship and held it in my fist over the water. He didn't even follow me. So I took it back and gave it to him. I had provided myself with a bit of wax and had squeezed an impression of the key.

Pretending that I had lost the key of my own trunk, I called for one of the ship's mechanics to make me another from the wax impression. My victim invariably spent an hour or more after dinner in the smoking room. I took a great risk. I entered his stateroom and with the key made from the impression opened the trunk, found the treaty, took it to my stateroom, copied it. It was in cipher, and got it back to

Sessions.

Any old time is springtime if you're willing to help it along.

Any old day is a holiday if you'll furnish the brighter sun.

The birds can't be slung always, and the blossoms can't bloom without rest.

But there's hope up there's light in the sky seems bright for the feller that's down his best.

Any old time is winter if you're willing to see it that way.

The frost in the heart is the frost that chills the world is dull and gray.

You won't shiver by day and be shivering all night if you turn to a rooster's crow.

For the days go slow through the tea and snow for the feller that a miracle's a grouse.

Washington Star.

MOROS CIVILIZED.

One Time Pirates Now Prefer Labor to Loot.

The hardest job was to make the Moro trust in, says a writer in the Christian Herald. To his warped mind, drilled through generations to look on all Christians as his born enemies, the Golden Rule was not easy to grasp. Why should the "American" keep faith, pay rent cash for work done and treat their late enemies with kindness? Here, truly, was an odd race, unlike the combative Spaniards!

Slowly the change came. The greatest order came when we asked the Moros to give up their arms. On their village anvils they hammered out these graceful weapons—crosses, daggers and spears—blinding the blades with silver and shaping beautiful handles of ivory. Every boy over sixteen years of age wore a weapon. It was a part of his dress, the sign of manhood. But gradually, by precept, kindness and non-interference with their Moslem rites, our army officers won the confidence of the Moros. One officer at least, Major Finley, won their affection. When he left they bestowed on him the title of sultan and urged upon him to petition Uncle Sam not to forsake his Moros wards—not to turn them over to the rule of the north island Tagalogs and Visayans.

Today these quondam pirates prefer labor to loot. They dive for pearls, weave cloth, manufacture cane furniture, grow tree cotton, hemp and coconuts. Under American direction they have learned to build bridges and wharves. Trade is growing fast, and the Moro has caught the commercial spirit of the Americans, Europeans, Chinese and the more advanced island pagans, who ply their vocations about him. Schools and courts are established, reasonable taxes taken, and justice is quick, direct and effective. In short, Yankee uplift is making a man of the Moro.

EARLY ST. PATRICK DAYS.

Ireland's Saint Was Honored Here in the Colonial Days.

The earliest recorded meeting of Irishmen on American soil to do honor to St. Patrick was in 1757, when the members of the charitable Irish society of Boston sat down together to honor the memory of Ireland's patron saint. Since then there has been a continuous series of meetings of various societies, growing in importance and in numbers and springing up in various parts of the country, until today there is scarcely an American town of size without its organization to honor the saint and his day.

Many of these gatherings have been notable ones, acting as milestones in the story of the settlement of Irish children in their adopted country, and have mirrored the growth in numbers and standing of Irishmen in American life.

In 1757 St. Patrick's day was celebrated by the Irish soldiers stationed at Fort William Henry, on Lake George. In 1781 similar festivities were held in Pittsburgh. In 1778 the Irishmen with Washington at Valley Forge inaugurated a series of meetings, and three years later George Washington dined with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

PERSIA'S NEW WOMAN.

They Begin the Work of Reformation by Wearing Our Dress.

Persian women are essentially feminine. They want our dress, our education, our freedom, our happiness. Dress, it will be observed, comes first in the catalogue of feminine wants, but a change of dress or coiffure seems essential to all revolutionary movements, says the Modern World.

In Teheran, the place of the face veil of white cloth, the Persian new woman now wears a small square of black net or woven horsehair. Her shoes have high heels, a European skirt has taken the place of the short skirt and narrow trousers, and the head kerchief is being abandoned.

One lady tried to introduce an outfit to take the place of the "chador," leaving the face heavily veiled, but it was too revolutionary even for Teheran, and after being mistaken for the ex-hub in disguise the wearer reverted to disgust to more orthodox clothes. In her home the new woman offers cigarettes instead of the wular pipe.

Cleaning Up Sydney.

In Australia the lord mayor of Sydney, stung by the reproach that his city is the "dirtiest in the southern hemisphere," organized a "special patrol force" of 100 gigantic Australians to capture citizens offending against the municipal bylaws for the preservation of good order, neatness and cleanliness. He instructed them the other day in the yard of the city hall. "Act," he said, "without fear or favor. Never mind whether the offender is well dressed or shabbily dressed. On your duty. Many of our citizens have fallen into dirty habits, and we have to teach them to be clean and tidy."

Rope Shoes For Horses.

In Germany many horses are being shod with shoes of tarred rope. The object is to prevent slipping on streets covered with asphalt or paved blocks. In some of these shoes there is also a block of wood into which stiff bristles have been driven. This is an additional preventive against slipping and strengthens the shoes. They are light and comfortable for the horse and deaden the sound of the hoof.

Acorns in China are known as the "sons of heaven."

In the Cloud's Silver Lining

Backward.

"Isn't that fellow ever going to propose?"
"I guess not. He's like an hour-glass."
"How's that?"
"The more time he gets the less sand he has."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Invented Long Ago.

Mr. Starbuckler: What's all this riot about? Mr. Oldboarder: That fellow, Newboarder, has been bragging that he's invented a machine for collecting and combusting the steam of a kitchen so it can be served as soup.

His Own Comfort.

Lady (annoyed by smoke): Why don't you go in a smoking compartment?
Gentleman: Because I don't like other people's smoke.

The Real Danger.

Mrs. Goodsole: I wish there was some way to cure my nephew Calvin of his lustful passion for Miss Tortum.
Mrs. Chillum-Kearney: Let him marry her. That'll do it soon enough.—Chicago Tribune.

Suggestion to Others.

"Ma has solved the servant girl problem."
"That so? How?"
"She's decided to do the work herself."—Detroit Free Press.

An Outburst of Enthusiasm.

First: Well, what has he?
Second factor: It is a beautiful combination. He has appendicitis, nephritis, laryngitis and \$1,000.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Exceptions in All Cases.

"Conscience is what tells a man when he is doing wrong."
"That may be true in your family," replied Mr. Meekton, "but my wife's name is Henrietta."—Washington Star.

The Proof.

Boyce: How do you know they are a married couple?
Joyce: Didn't you see him keep right on walking when she stopped to look in a shop window?—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Neglected a Duty.

"She blushed for shame."
"Why?"
"When some one questioned her the other night she had to admit that her children had kept her so busy she had not time to read the latest novel."—Brooklyn Citizen.

An Unanswerable Argument.

Prospective Tennants: "There's one great disadvantage about this house—it is damp. Landlord: "That's no disadvantage. If a fire were to break out it wouldn't burn nearly so fast."—Philadelphia Blatter.

One on the Old Man.

"What are you laughing at, Fritz? Your father just gave you such a whipping too!"
"Yes, but while he was licking me the dog ate up all the supper!"—Megendorfer Blatter.

High Praise.

"My wife can make a fair answer."
"My wife can do better than that. She can make a pie speak for itself."—Baltimore American.

Her Conclusion.

Agnes: What foolish things a young man will do when he's in love. Ethel: Oh, Agnes! I'll bet Jack's proposed.—Boston Transcript.

LOCAL NEWS.

ONLY ONE DIME
Pays for the Mountaineer until
after the August Primary.

Mrs. Walter Prater, who has
been very sick, is improving.

Sanford Craft, who was oper-
ated on at Dr. Kash's Sanitar-
ium for gall stones by Dr's.
Vaumeter and Wilson of Lexing-
ton Ky. on June 20 is still in a
critical condition with little
hopes for recovery.
Later—Mr. Craft died Wednes-
day and the remains are to be
interred on Middle Fork Thurs-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ramey,
returned from Jackson Mon.

Misses. Louie and Catherine
Rice, Myrtle Patrick, Anna and
Carrie Cooper and M. srs. Bovee
Atkeson, Clyde and Scott Rice
visited at Jennie's Creek Sun.

Walter Patrick is in West
Liberty this week on business.

Mrs. Alfred Keeton of Hager
visited relatives here Mon.

E. C. Frisby, of Paris, was in
town Mon. and Tues.

Miss Catherine Rice, of Jen-
nie's Creek, who has been visit-
ing Miss Myrtle Patrick returned
home Sun.

Miss Myrtle Patrick is visit-
ing Misses Prudence and Cath-
erine Rice, at Jennie's Creek.

Miss Elizabeth May and E.
L. Stephens returned from
Olympia Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cart-
mel of West Liberty, are visit-
ing Mrs. Cartmel's parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Alex Harman, and
sister, Mrs. J. S. Cisco, of this
place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gardner
of West Liberty, are visiting
Mr. and Mrs. Atkeson.

Capt. Jeff Prater and wife
returned from W. Va. where
they have been visiting.

Thirty applicants were on
examination last week for county
certificates. We shall give the
names of the successful candi-
dates next week.

MEMORIAL MEETING.
There will be a memorial ser-
vices at the Grace graveyard the
first Sat. and Sun. of July and
will be preaching by Rev. Burns
Conley, of Paintsville, L. F.
Caudille, and Hargus Conley,
every body is invited to come.

NOTICE.
If any person who has relatives
or friends buried on my farm
can locate them I will take
pleasure in helping to care for
some.

I. J. Adams,
Bloomington, Ky.
Wenatchee Wash.

Editor Mountaineer:
Salyersville, Ky.
Dear Sir: Enclosed find one
dollar for which please send
the Mountaineer for one year,
and wake up your Ivyton. Cor-
respondent as I like to hear
from my home town.

Claud Kelly.

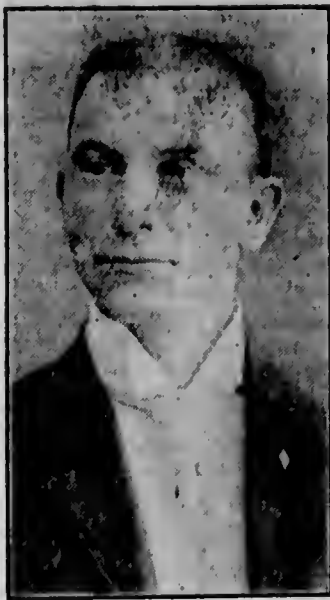
VOTERS.

This is to certify that I hold a
a State Certificate which does
not expire until 1921. I am
entitled to hold the office of
County Superintendent under it.
Any information to the contrary
should be regarded by the public
as absolutely false.

Yours for Education,
S. S. Elam.

(Advertisement)

It is now well known that not
more than one case of rheumatism
in ten requires any internal treat-
ment whatever. All that is
needed is a free application of
Chamberlain's Liniment and
massaging the parts at each
application. Try it and see how
quickly it will relieve the pain
and soreness. Sold at Dr. M. C.
Kash's Drug Store.



S. S. Elam was principal of
the Monticello Schools in 1910.
Eight teachers were employed
altogether. The following is
self explanatory.

Monticello, Ky.
Feb. 17 1910.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Prof. S.
S. Elam has been in charge of
the Monticello Graded School
since Jan. 1st of this year and
during time he has labored untir-
ingly for the good of the school
While I have not had an oppor-
tunity to observe the work of
Mr. Elam in the class room, I
have heard his work spoken of
by the patrons of the school and
it has been satisfactory to them.

During Mr. Elam's short stay
here has shown himself to be a
disciplinarian and a man very
much interested in school matters
He has laid the foundation of
a school library and interested
the pupils in matters outside the
regular school work.

He seems to be popular with
with both pupils and patrons.

Very respectfully,
W. L. Baker,
of the Board of Trustees.

Plaquemine, La., July 6, 1908.
To whom concerned:

This certifies that S. S. Elam
has been principal of the Pres-
cent graded school the past
session of 1907 1908 and was re-
elected to the same position at
an increased salary for the en-
suing session but declined to
accept for reasons of his own.
During the time with us, Mr.
Elam showed himself to be a
man of education, tact, executive
ability, and a good allaround
school man; he has with him
the best wishes of his patrons,
the School Board and myself.

C. J. Brown,
Supt. Iberville Parish Schools.

ELAM'S PLATFORM.
"For better school houses, better
equipment, and better schools
for the 5,000 school children of
Magoffin county."

If you are in favor of this
platform, vote for him and speak
to your neighbor-voter, in his
favor. These 5,000 children of
Magoffin will rise up to thank you
for thus helping them, to come
into possession of one of the
greatest assests of the race, an
education.

Affidavit of John M. Coffee

State of Kentucky, Set.
County of Magoffin.

I, John M. Coffee do hereby
certify that I have not promised
any part of the County Clerks
office, and further certify that I
will not promise any part of
same or give any part of same
if elected.

John M. Coffee.

Subscribed and sworn to be-
fore me by John M. Coffee this
23rd day of June, 1913.

F. C. Lacy,
Clerk Magoffin County Court.

Took Practical Meaning.
"What does it mean to cast your
bread upon the waters?" asked the
Sunday school teacher. "It means
that the fishes has to be fed," replied
small Eddie.

Gate, Okla.
June 12, 1913

Mr. S. S. Elam,
Salyersville, Ky.

Dear Cousin:

I was just looking over a pa-
per tonight reading the news
and I thought I would write
for your paper as I am haching
and get so lonesome. I would
like to hear some home news.

I have 7 head of horses on
55 acres of grass, and they are
just living and that is about all.
The grass hoppers are eating
our crops up. I am farming
100 acres and had to plant it all
over but 16 acres of corn.

I was over to brother Clay's
Tuesday, and see brother Shell
and Doshie every few days, but
brother John has quit us, the
last time I heard from him he
was in S. Dakota on his way
to Canada by wagon.

How is Uncle L. C.? I haven't
heard from him for 4 years. I
was sorry to hear of him get-
ting his store burned.

Well it is 9 o'clock and I will
have to wash my dishes.

Smith, I am 31 years old to-
day, June 12 and am going to
marry a girl 47 in Nov. then I
will quit haching.

Your Cousin,
Frank Elam.

SIAM BATTLE.

On last Sat. a very interesting
sham battle was pulled off by
the local Company of Militia in
which several thousand rounds
of ammunition was expended in
which was demonstrated tactics
of war. The defending forces
were commanded by Lieut. J. F.
Prater who had taken position on
the point just north east of Saly-
ersville overlooking the town
which is supposed to be the main
base of supplies, and therefore
the objective point. Approaching
from the south was the advance
guard in command of Lieut. B.
T. Patrick who was fired upon
by the enemy and forced to re-
treat. The main body in com-
mand of Capt. J. S. Cisen was
immediately rushed upon the
firing line after which a very
hot contested battle ensued in
which the enemy was forced to
retreat northward.

The Company showed marked
ability and discipline and seems
to be ready at any time for active
duty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR'S NOTE

We have been compelled to throw
some splendid letters into the waste
basket recently because the writer
failed to put their real name as well as
their assumed.

Gapville,
Frank Stanley, and family, of
Myrtle were visitors here last
Sun.

Mrs. Mary Howard passed
here Sun. on her way to Middle
Creek, where she will visit her
son Alex Howard.

A. H. Miller an aged old farm-
er who has had rheumatism for
some time is slowly improving.

Irvine Jayne and Uncle Joe
passed thru here on business
last week.

Adam Holbrook, son of John,
stepped on a nail while running
after a chicken, hurt himself
very badly.

Cor.

NETTY.
S. S. Elam of Salyersville was
seen visiting on Johnson Fork
Sunday.

Regular meeting was held at
Zion church Sunday, a large
crowd attended.

Mr. Willie Keeton made a
business trip to Maytown Sat.

Regular services are to be
held at Samariee church fourth
Sat. and fifth Sun. Odd fellows
are to have a march on Sunday,
which will decorate Miles Bur-
ton's grave.

A Reader.

(Advertisement.)

A sprained ankle may as a
rule be cured in from three to
four days by applying Chamber-
lain's Liniment and observing
the directions with each bottle.
For sale at Dr. M. C. Kash's
Drug Store.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence

LOWEST IN COST Because HIGHEST IN QUALITY

Don't forget, when you buy fence,
that price is not cost. Price is only what
you pay when you buy. Cost is all you
have had to pay up to the time you must
replace the old fence with new.

The low cost to you of "Pittsburgh
Perfect" Fence is because it is made
of special Open Hearth wire, electrically

welded at every joint, which gives it
greatest strength and longest life, and
reduces maintenance cost to the lowest
figure.

In "Pittsburgh Perfect" you get more
quality and genuine fence service for
less money than any other fence affords.
That's the point to remember.

Made in Different Styles for FIELD, FARM, HANCH, LAWN,
CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN

Every Rod Guaranteed

Ask your dealer for "Pittsburgh Perfect" and insist on his furnishing it. Do not allow him to persuade
you that some other fence is just as good. If he doesn't sell it, write us direct.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Brand of Barbed Wire,
Bright, Annealed & Galvanized Wire, Twisted
Cable Wire, Hard Spring Coil Wire, Fence
Staples, Foultry Nailing Staples, Regular Wire
Nails, Galvanized Wire Nails, Large Head
Roofing Nails, Saddle Loop Saddle Ties, "Pit-
sburgh Perfect" Fencing. All made of Open
Hearth material.



If you are interested in Wire Fencing, write
for FREE copy of our ALMANAC, 1913—

Pittsburgh Steel Co.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

X after your name, means that
you get one more copy of this pa-
per, XX means that you get no
more copies until you give us
some eurrency, corn, beans, fod-
der, potatoes.

GEO. CARPENTER, President.
A. T. PATRICK, Vice-President.

E. L. STEPHENS, Cashier.
W. R. MAY, Asst. Cashier

THE SAYERSVILLE NATIONAL BANK, Salyersville, Kentucky.

CAPITAL. - \$ 25,000.00
SURPLUS. - 9,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS. 1,500.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JEFF PRATER, A. T. PATRICK,
GEO. CARPENTER, D. W. GARDNER,
W. L. MAY, H. H. HACKWORTH,
J. F. PRATER.

State Normal A Training School for Teachers.

COURSES: Preparatory, State Certificate, Life Diploma, County
Certificate, Review, Special.

TUITION FREE TO APPOINTEES.

Expenses Very Low. Ask About it. Artistic Catalogue Free.

Address J. G. CRABBE, President, Richmond, Ky.

Coming Coming

To
Salyersville Friday July Fourth
For
One Day Only.



ONE OF THE GREATEST SHOWS OF ITS KIND ON EARTH—

200 MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, HORSES, 200
Beautiful Shetland Ponies, Elephants, Camels, 200

A Troupe of Highly Educated Dogs and Ponies

The Best Performing Elephants on Earth

10 OF AMERICA'S FUNNIEST OF 10
ALL FUNNY CLOWNS

20 OF THE VERY BEST PER- 20
FORMERS IN ALL KINDS
OF GOOD ACTS

SEE THE ONLY
EDUCATED LLAMA
IN THE WORLD, With This Show

MISS LENOIR
Europe's Greatest Contortionist With This Show

12 Cages of Rare Wild Animals also
LARGEST LION ON EARTH

A Golden, Glittering, Free Street
Parade Each Day at 12:30

A Big Grand Free Exhibition Right
After Parade Each Day.

2 performances daily 2 come and spend your fourth
of July with The Cole and Cooper
SHOWS.

PHOENIX HOTEL

LEXINGTON, KY.
Best of services. Rates same as
other Lexington Hotel. Room
\$1. and up. Regular breakfast
25 cts. and up. Regular dinner
35 cts. and up. The Mountain
people are requested to make it
their Headquarters.

J. S. CISCO, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.
Calls Answered Day or Night.
Fresh Line of Drugs in Stock.
Office Next Door to Salyersville Bank
Salyersville, Ky.

(Advertisement.)
BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking will not cure chil-
dren of wetting the bed, because
it is not a habit but a dangerous
disease. The C. H. Rowan Drug
Co., Dept. 2461 Chicago, Ill.,
have discovered a strictly harm-
less remedy for this distressing
disease and to make known its
merits they will send a 50c pack-
age securely wrapped and pre-
paid Absolutely Free to any read-
er of The Mountaineer. This re-
medy also cures frequent desire
to urinate and inability to control
urine during the night or day in
old or young. The C. H. Rowan
Drug Co. is an Old Reliable
House write to them to-day for
the free medicine. Cure the af-
flicted member of your family,
then tell your neighbors and
friends about this remedy.

Result of Procrastination.
The things that are put off until to-
morrow are usually finished just
twenty-four hours late.—Detroit Free
Press.